

MOO

Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument. *Dryd.*
With thee on Raphael's monument I mourn,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Miscel.*
MONUMENTAL. *adj.* [from monument.] Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*
The destruction of the earth was the most monumental
proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages
of mankind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*

The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting monumental brass. *Pope.*
2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.
Perseverance keeps honour bright:

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakespeare.*
I'll not fear that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be posselt
Of his monumental rest. *Crashaw.*

MOOD. *n. f.* [mode, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propositions according
to their quantity and quality, i. e. their universal or par-
ticular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logic.*
Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and
made them conclude in mode and figure. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Style of music.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
Their found seems a tune

Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint. *Milton.*
3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the
Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of
the mind, is called mood. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

4. [From *moed*, Gothic; *moos*, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and
generally in all Teutonic dialects.] Temper of mind; state
of mind as affected by any passion; disposition,
The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed mood,
Chattering their iron teeth, and flaring wide
With stony eyes. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The kingly beast upon her gazing stood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry mood. *Fairy Qu.*

Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Clarinda changed to ruth her warlike mood,
Few silver drops her vermil cheeks depaint. *Fairfax.*
Solyman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in
his tent a great part of the night. *Kneller.*

She was in fittest mood
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
These two kids t'appeal his angry mood
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mood*, in Gothic, signifies
habitual temper.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turn-
eth into anger and choler in them; yet in their mood they cast
forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure,
we must rest contented. *Hooker, b. v.*

MOODY. *adj.* [from mood.]
1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, moody?
What is't thou canst demand? *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Chide him rev'rently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being moody, give him line and scope,
Fill that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Every peevish, moody malecontent
Shall sit the fenefless rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual: *moo* in Saxon signifies the mind.
Give me some music; music, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

MOON. *n. f.* [from *maen*, Gothic; *mena*, Saxon; *munda*,
Icelandic; *maene*, Danish; *maene*, German; *maan*, Dutch.]
1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cyn-
thia or Phoebe.

The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare.*
O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Left that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

Diana hath her name from moisture, which is the property
of the moon, being by nature cold and moist, and is assigned
to be a goddess huntress. *Peacham.*
Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*

2. A month.

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure
resembling a crescent: as, a half moon.

MOON-BEAM. *n. f.* [moon and beam.] Rays of lunar light.
The division and quavering, which please so much in mu-
sic, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the
moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

On the water the moon-beams played, and made it appear
like floating quicksilver. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

MOON-CALF. *n. f.* [moon and calf.]
1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently
to be produced by the influence of the moon.
How canst thou be the siege of this moon-calf? *Shak.*
2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The forced moon-calf gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [moon and eye.]
1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim eyed; purblind. *Ainsl.*

MOONFERN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsl.*

MOON-FISH. *n. f.*

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a
half moon, by which, and his odd truffled shape, he is suf-
ficiently distinguished. *Grew's Myology.*

MOONLESS. *adj.* [from moon.] Not enlightened by the moon.
Afflicted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

MOONLIGHT. *n. f.* [moon and light.] The light afforded by
the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by
moonlight, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been
altogether impossible. *H. Mart.*

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shakespeare.*

MOONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.
If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shakespeare.*

What beck'ning ghost along the moonlight shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *n. f.* [menispermum, Latin.]
The moon-seed hath a roscaceous flower, consisting of several
small leaves, which are placed round the embryo in a circular
order: the point, which is divided into three parts at the
top, afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is in-
cluded one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the
appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MOONSHINE. *n. f.* [moon and shine.]
1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out. *Shakespeare.*

I, by the moonshine, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

2. [In burlesque.] A month.
I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

MOONSHINE. *adj.* [moon and shine.] Illuminated by the moon:
MOONSHINY. } both seem a popular corruption of moon-
shining.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine revellers, and shades of night. *Shakespeare.*

Althought it was a fair moonshine night, the enemy thought
not fit to assault them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*

MOONSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of stone. *Ainsl.*

MOONSTRUCK. *adj.* [moon and struck.] Lunatick; affected by
the moon.

Demoniack phrensy, moaping melancholy,
And moonstruck madnes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. f.* [medicago, Latin.] A plant.
The moon-trefoil hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose
empelement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a
plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon. *M. Mart.*

MOONWORT. *n. f.* [moon and wort.] Stationflower; honesty.
The flower of the moonwort consists of four leaves in form
of a cross, the ovary which arises in the centre of the flower
becomes a compressed perfectly-smooth fruit, divided into two
cells, and filled with seeds. *M. Mart.*

MOONY. *adj.* [from moon.] Lunatic; having a crescent for
the forehead resembling the moon.

The Solymeon fultan, he o'erthrew
His moony troops, returning bravely smeard
With Panim blood. *Plautus.*

The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coast;
But from the milcreant moony hoast
Before the victor-cross shall fly. *Emerson.*

MOOR. *n. f.* [moor, Dutch; *moeder*, Teutonic, clay.]
1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry ground.

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it
chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and
liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to
his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and
fir stand in firm earth below the moor. *Hale.*

Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the moor 'twixt Elverham and Dell. *Fairy Qu.*

2. [A Moorish, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.
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the negro's belly; the moor is with child by you. *Shakespeare.*

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otherwise.

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Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
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My vessel, driv'n by a strong gulf of wind,
Moored in a Chian creek. *Addison's Ovid.*

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where
Noah's ark first moored. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To blow a Moor. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from a moor,
French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the
whole company of hunters. *Ainsl.*

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without web feet.

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and fly together from the sea towards the shores, forebode
rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 823.*

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lain there till covered by the inundation of the fells and salt
waters, and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the moorish fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thompson.*

MOORLAND. *n. f.* [moor and land.] Marsh; fen; watry
ground.

In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for
seed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the
moorlands. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marsh
To moorlands of a different parish. *Swift.*

MOORSTONE. *n. f.* A species of granite.
The third stratum is of great rocks of moorstone and sandy
earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MOORY. *adj.* [from moor.] Marshy; fenny; watry.
The dult the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from moory vales. *Fairfax.*

In Essex, moory-land is thought the most proper. *Martimer.*

MOORE. *n. f.* The large American deer; the biggest of the
species of deer.

To Moor. *v. a.* [from moorian, moor, *gmoor*, meeting together,
Saxon, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *moor*, French.]
To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of
exercise, as was commonly done in the Inns of court at ap-
pointed times.

MOOR CASE OR POINT. A point or case unsettled and disputable,
such as may properly afford a topic of disputation.

In this most case your judgment to refuse,
Is present death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require
another to make an argument on a moot point, who under-
stands nothing of our laws? *Locke on Education.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a moot
point, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or
you a master Strut. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

MOOTEN. *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsl.*

MOOTER. *n. f.* [from moot.] A disputer of moot points.

MOP. *n. f.* [from *mappa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Latin.]
1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle,
with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless quean
Flirts on you from her mop, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop
To rail; the singing still whirls on her mop. *Swift.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mick*.] A wry mouth made in con-
tempt.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with mop and mow. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

To Mop. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To Mop. *v. n.* [from mop.] To make wry mouths in con-
tempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as
Obidicut; Hobdildien, prince of dumbness; Mahu, of steal-
ing; Mohu, of murder; and Fibbertigibbet, of moping
and mowing, who once possessed chamber-maids. *Shakespeare.*

An ass fell a moping and braying at a lion. *L'Estrange.*

To MOPE. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable ety-
mology.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-
dream; to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive; to be stu-
pid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of Eng-
land, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakespeare.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling fans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so mope. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought moping hither. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Intensive stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madnes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and moping pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural
powers.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw
a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young
thief took the old man to be moped. *L'Estrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a dis-
orderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited moped crea-
ture. *Locke on Education.*

MOPE-EYED. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ainsl.*

MO'PPEY. *n. f.* [perhaps from mop.] A puppet made of rags,
MO'PSEY. } as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty moppet! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

MO'PUS. *n. f.* [A cant word from mop.] A drone; a dreamer.
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift's Miscel.*

MORAL. *adj.* [moral, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it
may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions,
which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker, b. ii.*

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws
of the two tables, which were moral. *Hooker, b. iii.*

In moral actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of
reason to guide man's life, but in supernatural it alone guideth.
Hooker, b. i.

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from moral bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.
France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm thy slay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and crie'st. *Shakespeare.*

3. Popular; such as is known or admitted in the general busi-
ness of life.

We have found it, with a moral certainty, the feat of the
Mosaical abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demon-
stration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of
proof by an induction of experiments; things of a moral na-
ture by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testi-
mony. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A moral universality, is when the predicate agrees to the
greatest part of the particulars which are contained under
the universal subject. *Watts's Logic.*

MORAL. *n. f.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is
rather a French than English sense.

Their moral and economy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of
a fable to form the morals.

Get you some distill'd carduus benedictus, and lay it to
your heart; it is the only thing for a quailm.
—Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some moral in
this benedictus.

—Moral! No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I
meant plain holy thistle. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*

Left behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs
and tokens. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

The moral is the first business of the poet, as being the
ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he con-
trives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the
moral. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable, but
could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

To MORAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralise, to make
moral reflections.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus moral on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RALIST. *n. f.*

MOO

MOP

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it
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